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明 細 書

1. 発明の名称

簡易滑り止め材料

2. 特許請求の範囲

1. ブタルゴムおよび／またはハロゲン化ブタルゴム100重量部に対して、粒子径が1mm以下の補強性充塞剤を0～20重量部配合してなる厚さ0.3～5mmの架橋したゴム層の片面に、厚さ0.01～2mmの接着剤層を積層させて成る簡易滑り止め材料。

2. ブタルゴムおよび／またはハロゲン化ブタルゴムの5～95重量部が天然ゴムおよび／またはポリイソブレンゴムで置換された特許請求の範囲第1項記載の簡易滑り止め材料。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

〔発明の技術分野〕

本発明は、凍結路面における滑り止め材料に関するもので、タイヤトレッドや靴底等に貼付けるだけで滑り止めの効果を発現し、従来の滑り止め器具の取付け時の繁雑さあるいは不快感

を解消するものである。

〔従来技術〕

種々の路面状況のなかで凍結した路面は最も滑り易く、歩行や自動車の走行が著しく危険な状態となる。凍結した路面での摩耗抵抗を高めるには、靴底やタイヤトレッドに軟質のゴム材料を用い、路面との接触面積を増やすことが効果的であり、冬期の大部分において路面が凍結した状態にあるような寒冷地においては、このような工夫がなされた靴やタイヤが用いられている。しかるに、このような凍結路面での摩耗性能を高めるゴム材料は、耐摩耗性や磨れた路面での摩耗性能が劣っており、凍結していない路面での使用には適していないのである。従って、冬期において、路面が凍結しか凍結しない地域においては、乾燥路面や融れた路面に適した比較的硬質の靴底やタイヤトレッドが用いられるのが一般的である。このような状態において、特に路面が凍結した場合、歩行や走行時の危険を回避するための対策が必要となる。

このよう、対策としては、軌・直・タイヤにア・セン・ナチェーンのような滑り止め器具を取り付けることが挙げられる。しかるに、このような従来の滑り止め器具は、一般的用途には不適当であつたり、取り付けが繁雑であつた。更に、上記の如き滑り止め器具を用いた場合、歩行、走行時の衝撃が大きく、これらの器具を用いることによる不快感が避けられなかつた。

一方、タヤマトレインや靴底のように、路面と摩擦される部位に用いられるゴム材料には、衝撃弾性を高めるために粒子径が1mm以下の補強性を有する充填剤を配合するのが通例である。補強性を有する充填剤を含有するブツルゴムおよび／または、ラゴロ化ブツルゴムは、濡れた路面での摩耗抵抗が大きいことが知られている（例えば特公昭57-59256号公報）。このようなゴム材料は、凍結路面での摩耗抵抗が低いという欠点を有している。本発明者等は、このようなブツルゴムおよび／またはラゴロ化ブツルゴムを用いたゴム材料の凍結路面における

燃焼抵抗が低くという欠点がある。このエラストマーの持つ本質的な欠点で、弾性を有する充満剤を含まないブチルゴムおよび/またはハロゲン化ブチルゴムは、非常に滑り易い温度（ $-5^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ）の凍結路面において、従来、凍結路面での摩耗抵抗が大きいとされている天然ゴムやポリブタジエンゴムに勝るとも劣らない大きな摩耗抵抗を示しつつ、濡れた路面においてこれらのエラストマーより略段に大きな摩耗抵抗を示すことを見出し本発明に至った。

「発明の目的」

本発明の目的は、凍結路面上を歩行あるいは車で行走する場合、靴底またはタイヤトレッド部に貼り付けるだけで滑り止めの効果を発揮し、かつ歩行や走行に不快感をもたせることのない簡易滑り止め材料を提供することにある。

(発明の構成)

本発明は、ブチルゴムおよび／またはハロゲン化ブチルゴム 100 重量部に対して、粒子径が

1 μm 以下の確率性充満剤を 0 ~ 20 重量部配合してなる厚さ 0.3 ~ 5 mm の架橋したゴム層の片面に、厚さ 0.01 ~ 2 mm の接着剤層を積層させて成る簡易滑り止め材料をその要旨とするものである。

以下、本発明の構成を具体的に説明する。

本発明におけるゴムは、ブチルゴムおよび／またはハロゲン化ブチルゴムであるが、このゴムの5〜95重量%が天然ゴムおよび／またはポリイソプレンゴムで置換されていることも好ましい。

本発明では架橋ゴム層と接着剤層を積層させるが、その際、両者の間に繊維状物質から成る補強層を介在させることも好ましい。

本発明においては上記ゴムをそのまま架橋ゴムとして使用することもできるが、ゴム100重量部に對して、カーボンブラック、シリカ、タレー、炭酸カルシウム等の補強性充填剤を20重量部以下の割合で配合することでもできる。この補強性充填剤の粒子径は1 μ m以下であること

が必要である。更に、本発明で用いる上記ゴムには、長さ $10\ \mu\text{m} \sim 3\ \text{mm}$ で、長さ／径比が $10 \sim 500$ の有機または無機の短繊維をエラストマー 100 重量部に対して $1 \sim 40$ 重量部配合させることも好ましい。

本発明のゴム層は架橋されていることが必須である。保結路而での摩擦性能は架橋の有無でそれ程、差はないが、架橋されていないと特に乾燥路面において路面との摩擦による剪断力でフロアが起こり、摩耗が著しくなるので耐久性の点で問題が生じる。

保橋は公知の方法を利用することによつて行
うことができ、例えば、イオウ、パラケノジ
オキソムのようなキノイド類、プロモメタル
ゾルキル化フエノール樹脂のような樹脂類、ジ
タミルパーオキサイドのような過酸化物を添加
し、熱処理を行つたり、電子線、放射線等を照
射することなどが挙げられる。

架橋ゴム層の厚さは、0.3～5mmが必要である。0.3mm未満では強度が低く、また5mmを超

えるに剛性が低下するので使用できない。

このような架橋ゴム層は、表面に接着した接着剤層を介してタイヤトレッドや底面に取付けられる。接着剤としてはゴムに接着可能で、摩耗強度が4 kg/cm^2 以上のものが好ましい。また、磨り止め材料を溶脱可能にする接着剤としては、フェンまたはビニルポリマー等の高分子材料に粘着付与剤としてロジン誘導体、クロロ樹脂、テルペン樹脂、石油系樹脂等を混合し、必要に応じて充満剤、可塑剤等を配合した粘着性物質が好適である。

本発明の磨り止め材料の接着剤層の厚さは、0.01mm以上2mm以下である。接着剤層の厚さが0.01mm未満では、タイヤトレッド面や靴底等の凹凸を埋め、緊密な接着層を作ることが困難であり、2mmを超えると接着剤層の剪断強度が低下するので好ましくない。

本発明の簡易磨り止め材料は、上述のように、主として摩擦面となる架橋したゴム層と、それを取り付けるための接着剤層とから構成される

られない。また、短繊維の長さが3mmを超えたり、長さ／径の比が500を超えたり、配合量が40重量部を超えたと加工が困難となるので好ましくない。

本発明の簡易磨り止め材料の断面を構成する架橋したゴム層のエラストマー成分である微粒子充填剤を含まないブチルゴムおよび／またはハロゲン化ブチルゴムは、低温度域（-6℃以下）での凍結路面においては天然ゴムおよび／またはポリイソブレンゴムに比べて若干摩擦係数が小さくなる。従って、低温度域においても磨り止め材料の性能を高いレベルに維持するために、本発明の簡易磨り止め材料においては、架橋したゴム層のエラストマー成分であるブチルゴムおよび／またはハロゲン化ブチルゴムの5～95重量部を適宜天然ゴムおよび／またはポリイソブレンゴムで置換して用いることができる。このようなエラストマーブレンドを用いることにより、本発明の簡易磨り止め材料は、全温度領域における凍結路面および融れた路面で

のであるが、必要に応じて架橋したゴム層と接着剤層との間に繊維状物質から成る増強層を介在させてもよい。繊維状物質としてはセルロース、ナイロン、ビニロン（商標）、ポリエステル、アセナルウィヤ等が挙げられ、これらの繊維状物質は繊維をより合せた糸とし、一方向に並べて用いたり、平織り布、あるいは不織布として用いられる。

また、本発明の簡易磨り止め材料においては、増強用繊維状物質層を設ける代わりに、架橋したゴム層中に、長さ10mm以上3mm以下で長さ／径の比が10～500の有機もしくは無機の短繊維をエラストマー成分100重量部に對して1重量部以上40重量部以下の量を含ませてもよい。このように短繊維は特開昭58-151109号に示されるように、ゴム層の摩耗性を高めることなく剛性を高める効果がある。この場合、短繊維の長さが10mm未満であつたり、長さ／径の比が10未満であつたり、配合量が1重量部未満では充分に剛性をよりいつそう高める効果は得

る。以下、図面を参照して本発明の磨り止め材料の構造を説明する。

以下、図面を参照して本発明の磨り止め材料の構造を説明する。

第1～5図は本発明の磨り止め材料の断面図を示し、第1図は架橋したゴム層1の片面に接着剤層2が積層された例であり、第2図はゴム層1と接着剤層2の間に増強用繊維状物質3を介在させた例であり、第3図はゴム層1、増強用繊維状物質3、ゴム層1、接着剤層2をこの順に積層した例であり、第4図はゴム層1、接着剤層2、増強用繊維状物質3、接着剤層2をこの順に積層した例であり、第5図は短繊維を含むゴム層4と接着剤層2を積層した例である。

以下、実施例を挙げて本発明を具体的に説明する。

実施例1

各層エラストマー100重量部、亜鉛華5重量部、イオウ2重量部、テトラメチル・チウラム

路路面および傾斜路面において優れた滑り止めの効果を発揮する材料であることが判る。

実施例 2

実施例 1 の実験例 6 で用いた簡易滑り止め材料を 165SR13 サイズのスノータイヤの内コッター部に 3mm 幅でタイヤの全周にわたって取り付け、スノータイヤと簡易滑り止め材料を取り付けたスノータイヤの氷上性能の比較評価を行い下記第 2 表の結果を得た。

第 2 表

タイヤ	氷上性能	制動性能	コーナリング性能
スノータイヤ		100	100
滑り止めを取り付けたスノータイヤ		120	140

6) 外気気温 2℃、凍結-2℃のスケートリンクにて、排気量 1800cc の乗用車の 4 輪に試験タイヤを取り付け、半径 22m の円弧状のコーナーを可能な限り速い速度で走行した時の最大横加速率を測定し、スノータイヤを 100 と

した時の指数でコーナリング性能を表示し、時速 30 km/hr の速度からの制動停止距離を測定し、スノータイヤを 100 とした時の指数で制動性能を表示した。両性能共に指数が大きいほど良好である。

第 2 表から明らかなように、本発明の簡易滑り止め材料は、凍結路面に遭遇した場合の安全確保に効果的であり、また、タイヤチェーン等のような従来の滑り止め材料に比べ取り付けが容易であることは言うまでもない。

〔発明の効果〕

本発明の簡易滑り止め材料は次のような効果を奏する。

- (i) 乾式あるいはタイヤトレッドに磨着剥離を介して貼付されるだけであるので、従来のチェーンやスパイクに比べ取り付け作業が容易である。
- (ii) 凍結路面および傾斜路面の両方において摩擦抵抗が大きく、スリップを効果的に防止できる。

4) 柔軟性を有する材料であるため、使用時の感覚が良好で不快感がない。

4 図面の簡単な説明

第 1 ～ 5 図は本発明の簡易滑り止め材料の断面図である。

1 … ゴム層、2 … 接着剤層、3 … 補強用繊維状物質、4 … 短繊維を含有するゴム層。

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第 1 図



第 2 図



第 3 図



第 4 図



第 5 図



JAPANESE PATENT APPLICATION KOKAI NO. 61-7374

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1. TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Simple Non-slip Material

2. CLAIMS

- 10 1. A simple non-slip material in which an adhesive layer
having a thickness of 0.01 to 2 mm is laminated on one surface of a
crosslinked rubber layer, having a thickness of 0.3 to 5 mm, formed
by blending 0 to 20 parts by weight of a reinforcing filler having a
particle diameter of 1 μ m or less with 100 parts by weight of a
15 butyl rubber and/or a halogenated butyl rubber.

2. The simple non-slip material according to Claim 1
wherein 5 to 95% by weight of the butyl rubber and/or the
halogenated butyl rubber is replaced with a natural rubber and/or a
polyisoprene rubber.

20 3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[Technical Field of the Invention]

The present invention relates to a non-slip material on a
frozen road surface, and this non-slip material can exert a non-slip
effect only by sticking the non-slip material itself on each of tire
25 treads, the bottoms of shoes or the like, and hence it can eliminate
a troublesome or an unpleasant operation at a time when a
conventional non-slip tool is attached.

Among various road surface states, a frozen road surface is slipperiest, and so walking and the running of a car are noticeable dangerous. In order to increase frictional resistance on the frozen road surface, it is effective that a flexible rubber material is used on shoe bottoms or tire treads so as to increase a contact area with the road surface. In cold districts where the road surfaces are frozen in most period of winter, the shoes and the tires to which such a contrivance is given are used. Thus, the rubber material has the increased frictional performance on such a frozen road surface, but it is poor in wear resistance and the frictional performance on a wet road surface and hence it is not suitable for its use on the unfrozen road surface. Therefore, in districts where the road surfaces are scarcely frozen, there are usually used relatively flexible shoe bottoms or tire treads which are suitable on the dry road surface and the wet road surface. In such a condition, when the road surface is rarely frozen, measures for avoiding the danger during walking and the running of a car are necessary.

As such measures, it can be contrived to attach non-slip tools such as climbers or chains to the shoes or the tires. However, such conventional non-slip tools are unsuitable for general uses, and the attachment of these tools is troublesome. Furthermore, in the cast that such

tools as mentioned above are used, impact is large during the walking or the running of the car, so that the unpleasant use of these tools is unavoidable.

On the other hand, a rubber material of the tire tread or the shoe bottom which can be used at a portion rubbed on the road surface is generally blended with a filler having reinforcing properties and a particle diameter of 1 μm or less in order to increase the wear resistance. It is known that a butyl rubber and/or a halogenated butyl rubber containing the filler having the reinforcing properties shows a large frictional resistance on the wet road surface (e.g., Japanese Patent Publication No. 57-59256). However, such a rubber material has a disadvantage that the frictional resistance on the frozen road surface is low. The present inventors have investigated whether or not the disadvantage that the frictional resistance of the rubber material using such a butyl rubber and/or halogenated butyl rubber on the frozen road surface is low is an essential disadvantage which this elastomer has. As a result, it has unexpectedly been found that the butyl rubber and/or the halogenated butyl rubber not containing the filler having the reinforcing properties exhibits the large frictional resistance equal to that of a natural rubber or a polybutadiene rubber which are heretofore considered to possess the large frictional resistance on the frozen road

surface at a very slippery temperature (-5°C to 0°C), and the above-mentioned rubber shows the much larger frictional resistance on the wet road surface than the above-mentioned elastomer. In consequence, the present invention has been
5 attained.

[Object of the Present Invention]

An object of the present invention is to provide a simple non-slip material which can exert a non-slip effect only by sticking the non-slip material itself on each of
10 shoe bottoms or tire treads in the case of walking or the running of a car and which can eliminate an unpleasant feeling during the walking or the car running.

[Constitution of the Invention]

The gist of the present invention resides in a
15 simple non-slip material in which an adhesive layer having a thickness of 0.01 to 2 mm is laminated on one surface of a crosslinked rubber layer, having a thickness of 0.3 to 5 mm, formed by blending 0 to 20 parts by weight of a reinforcing filler having a particle diameter of 1 μ m or less with 100
20 parts by weight of a butyl rubber and/or a halogenated butyl rubber.

Next, the constitution of the present invention will be described in detail.

A rubber in the present invention is a butyl rubber
25 and/or a halogenated butyl rubber, but 5 to 95% by weight of



this rubber is preferably replaced with a natural rubber and/or a polybutadiene rubber.

In the present invention, a crosslinked rubber layer is laminated on an adhesive layer, but in this case, a
5 reinforcing layer comprising a fibrous substance is preferably interposed between both the layers.

In the present invention, the above-mentioned rubber can be directly used as the crosslinked rubber layer, but the rubber can be blended with a reinforcing filler such as
10 carbon black, silica, clay or calcium carbonate in a ratio of 20 parts by weight or less of the reinforcing filler to 100 parts by weight of the rubber. The particle diameter of this reinforcing filler is required to be 1 μm or less. In addition, the above-mentioned rubber for use in the present
15 invention is preferably blended with an organic or an inorganic short fiber having a length of 10 μm to 3 mm and a length/diameter ratio of 10 to 500 in a ratio of 1 to 40 parts by weight of the short fiber to 100 parts by weight of an elastomer.

20 It is indispensable that the rubber layer of the present invention is crosslinked. The frictional performance of the rubber on a frozen road surface is scarcely affected by the presence of the crosslinking, but if the rubber layer is not crosslinked, a flow phenomenon
25 occurs owing to shearing force by friction between the

rubber and the road surface, particularly the dry road surface, so that the wear of the rubber layer is noticeable and hence its durability is poor.

The crosslinking can be accomplished by the
5 utilization of a known method which comprises, for example, adding sulfur, a quinoid such as paraquinone dioxime, a resin such as bromomethyl-alkylated phenol resin, or a peroxide such as dicumyl peroxide, and then carrying out a heat treatment or applying electron rays, radiation or the
10 like.

The thickness of the crosslinked rubber layer is required to be in the range of 0.3 to 5 mm. If the thickness of the crosslinked rubber layer is less than 0.3 mm, strength is low, and if it is more than 5 mm, stiffness
15 is poor, and therefore such a thickness cannot be employed.

Such a crosslinked rubber layer can be attached to tire treads or shoe bottoms via the adhesive layer which is laminated on the back surface of the rubber layer. It is preferred that an adhesive is capable of adhering to the
20 rubber and has an adhesive strength of 4 kg/cm² or more. Furthermore, the adhesive which can removably adhere to the non-slip material is suitably an adhesive substance obtained by mixing a polymeric material such as a diene or a vinyl polymer with a rosin derivative, a coumarone resin, a
25 terpene resin, a petroleum resin or the like as a tackifier,

and then, if necessary, adding a filler, a plasticizer and the like to the mixture.

The thickness of the non-slip material according to the present invention is in the range of 0.01 to 2 mm. If
5 the thickness of the non-slip material is less than 0.01 mm, recesses on the tire treads or the shoe bottoms can scarcely be filled up therewith, and it is difficult to make the dense adhesive layer, and if it is more than 2 mm, the shearing force of the adhesive layer inconveniently
10 deteriorates.

As described above, the simple non-slip material of the present invention is composed of the crosslinked rubber layer which mainly becomes a frictional surface, and the adhesive layer for attaching the same, but if necessary, a
15 reinforcing layer comprising a fibrous substance may be interposed between the crosslinked rubber layer and the adhesive layer. Examples of the fibrous substance include celluloses, nylons, vinylons (trademark), polyesters and steel wires, and the fibrous substance, when used, can be
20 interwound into a string and then arrayed in one direction, or it can be used as a plain cloth or a nonwoven fabric.

Furthermore, in the simple non-slip material of the present invention, in place of the formation of the reinforcing fibrous substance layer, 1 part by weight or 40
25 parts by weight of an organic or an inorganic short fiber

having a length of 10 μm to 3 mm and a length/diameter ratio of 10 to 500 with respect to 100 parts by weight of an elastomer component may be added to the crosslinked rubber layer. As shown in Japanese Patent Application No.

5 151109/1983, such a short fiber has an effect of increasing stiffness without altering the frictional performance of the rubber layer. In this case, if the length of the short fiber is less than 10 μm , or if the length/diameter ratio is less than 10, or if the amount of the short fiber to be
10 blended is less than 1 part by weight, the effect of further sufficiently increasing the stiffness cannot be obtained. Conversely, if the length of the short fiber is more than 3 mm, or if the length/diameter ratio is more than 500, or if the amount of the short fiber to be blended is more than 40
15 parts by weight, working properties are inconveniently poor.

The butyl rubber and/or the halogenated butyl rubber not including a fine particle filler, which is the elastomer component of the crosslinked rubber layer constituting the frictional surface of the simple non-slip material of the
20 present invention, has a little lower frictional resistance on the frozen road surface in a low-temperature range (-6°C or less), as compared with the natural rubber and/or the polybutadiene rubber. Therefore, in order to keep the performance of the non-slip material at a high level in the
25 low-temperature range, in the simple non-slip material of

the present invention, 5 to 95% by weight of the butyl rubber and/or the halogenated butyl rubber which is the elastomer component of the crosslinked rubber layer can be suitably replaced with the natural rubber and/or the polybutadiene rubber. The employment of such an elastomer blend enables the maintenance of the frictional resistance at the high level on the frozen road surface and the wet road surface in the whole temperature range.

Next, the structure of the non-slip material according to the present invention will be described with reference to drawings.

Figs. 1 to 5 show each a sectional view of the non-slip material of the present invention. Fig. 1 is an embodiment in which an adhesive layer 2 is laminated on the one surface of a crosslinked rubber layer 1; Fig. 2 is an embodiment in which a reinforcing fibrous layer 3 is interposed between the rubber layer 1 and the adhesive layer 2; Fig. 3 is an embodiment in which the rubber layer 1, a reinforcing fibrous layer 3, the rubber layer 1, the adhesive layer 2 are laminated in this order; Fig. 4 is an embodiment in which the rubber layer 1, the adhesive layer 2, the reinforcing fibrous layer 3 and the adhesive layer 2 are laminated in this order; and Fig. 5 is an embodiment in which a rubber layer 4 including a short fiber and the adhesive layer 2 are laminated.

Next, the present invention will be described in detail with reference to examples.

Example 1

100 parts by weight of each of various elastomers, 5
5 parts by weight of zinc flower, 2 parts by weight of sulfur
and 1 part by weight of tetramethylthiuram disulfide were
roll-mixed, and the resultant mixture was molded into a
sheet having a thickness of 1.5 mm, and then crosslinked at
160°C until an end point of 95% crosslinking was reached,
10 thereby obtaining a rubber sheet.

Furthermore, a plain cloth in which a nylon cord of
420 d/ℓ was arrayed in a ratio of 40 cords every 5 cm in
longitudinal and transverse directions was coated, on a
release paper, with a solution obtained by adding 80 parts
15 by weight of a petroleum resin (C₅ fraction) and 540 parts
by weight of toluene to 100 parts by weight of a natural
rubber as an adhesive, followed by stirring and dissolving
so that a dry thickness might be 1.5 mm, and the cloth was
then dried to prepare an adhesive sheet comprising a
20 combination of the adhesive layer and the reinforcing
fibrous substance layer.

The above-mentioned crosslinked rubber sheet was
stuck on the adhesive sheet to prepare a simple non-slip
material having a structure shown in Fig. 4.

25 The thus obtained simple non-slip material was stuck,

via the adhesive layer, on the surface of a tread rubber for a snow tire comprising 100 parts by weight of a separately prepared natural rubber, 5 parts by weight of zinc flower, 2 parts by weight of stearic acid, 80 parts by weight of HAF
5 carbon black, 45 parts by weight of a paraffinic process oil, 1 part by weight of N-oxy•diethylene•benzothiazyl-2-sulphene amide and 2 parts by weight of sulfur as a typical example of a portion on which non-slip is required, and the frictional performance of the non-slip material was then
10 evaluated by the use of a British portable skid tester. As frictional road surfaces, there were used ice plates at -2°C and -8°C as frozen roads surfaces, and a road surface of a safety walk (made by Three M Co., Ltd.) for the outdoors covered with water as thick as 1 mm, as a wet road surface.
15 Elastomers used in the non-slip materials and the frictional performances thereof are shown in Table 1, and the frictional performances are represented as indexes in the case that the frictional resistance of the tread rubber for the snow tire is regarded as 100.

Table 1

	Comp. Example 1	Comp. Example 2	Comp. Example 3	Example 4	Example 5	Example 6
Elastomer						
Natural rubber ¹⁾	100					50
Styrene butadiene copolymer rubber ²⁾		100				
Polybutadiene rubber ³⁾			100	100		
Butyl rubber ⁴⁾						
Brominated butyl rubber ⁵⁾					100	50
Frictional Performance						
Frozen road surface -2°C	160	130	135	170	160	160
Frozen road surface -8°C	150	115	140	115	105	130
Wet road surface	70	90	45	120	120	105

1) Rss#3.

2) Nipol 1502; made by Nippon Zeon Co., Ltd.

3) Nipol BR1220; made by Nippon Zeon Co., Ltd.

4) Esso 218; made by Esso Standard Oil Co., Ltd.

5) Polybromobutyl; made by Polyser Co., Ltd.

It can be understood from Table 1 that the elastomer not including the reinforcing fine particle filler is usually more excellent in the frictional performance on the frozen road surface than the rubber material including a fine particle filler such as carbon black in consideration of performances such as wear resistance. This tendency is remarkable on the frozen road surface at a temperature (-2°C) recognized to be very slippery. Above all, the frictional performances of a butyl rubber (Example 4), a halogenated butyl rubber (Example 5), a natural rubber (Example 1) and a blend thereof (Example 6) on high-temperature frozen roads are much more excellent than other elastomers.

On the other hands, on the wet road surface, the butyl rubber, the halogenated butyl rubber, and a blend of these rubbers and the natural rubber can maintain the more excellent frictional performance as compared with the rubber for the treads, whereas the natural rubber, the styrene-butadiene copolymer and the polybutadiene rubber are poor in the frictional performance.

As is apparent from the foregoing, the simple non-slip material of the present invention, in which the frictional surface comprises the butyl rubber, the halogenated butyl rubber and the blend of this rubber and the natural rubber, can be understood to be a material which

can exert an excellent non-slip effect on the frozen road surface and the wet road surface.

Example 2

Each of the simple non-slip materials used in Examples 1 to 6 was stuck on the whole periphery of a snow tire along a width of 3 cm on both the shoulders of the snow tire of 165SR13 size, and the performance of the snow tire and that of the snow tire provided with the simple non-slip material on ice were comparatively evaluated. In consequence, the results shown in Table 2 were obtained.

Table 2

Tire	Performance on Ice ⁽⁶⁾	
	Brake Performance	Cornering Performance
Snow Tire	100	100
Snow Tire Provided with Non-slip	120	140

(6) When a car having a cylinder capacity of 1800 cc and four test tires was run on a skating rink at an outer temperature of 2°C and at an ice temperature of -2°C along a circular track of a radius of 22 mm at the highest possible speed, a maximum lateral acceleration was measured. A



cornering performance is represented by an index in the case that an index regarding the snow tire is regarded as 100. A brake stop distance at a speed of 30 km/hr was measured, and a brake performance is represented by an index in the case that that of the snow tire is regarded as 100. With regard to each of both the performances, the larger the index is, the better the performance is.

As is apparent from Table 2, the simple non-slip material of the present invention is effective to secure safety at an encounter with a frozen road surface, and needless to say, the attachment of the simple non-slip material is easier as compared with a conventional non-slip material such as a tire chain.

[Effects of the Present Invention]

The simple non-slip material of the present invention exerts the following effects.

(a) The non-slip material of the present invention is merely stuck on tire treads or shoe bottoms via an adhesive layer, and hence its attachment operation is easier than a conventional chain or spike.

(b) The non-slip material of the present invention has a large frictional resistance on both of a frozen road surface and a wet road surface, so that slip can effectively be prevented.

(c) The non-slip material of the present invention



is flexible, and hence its feeling at the time of use is good and it is free from an unpleasant feeling.

4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figs. 1 to 5 are sectional views of non-slip materials of the present invention, respectively.

1 ... Rubber layer, 2 ... Adhesive layer, 3 ... Reinforcing fibrous substance layer, 4 ... Rubber layer including a short fiber

